

SPORTS

FOR THE 12th TIME!

After a four-year break, the Soviet hand team has captured the world title. Trained by Vyacheslav Solov'yov and Yuryevy Parfyonov, who are five-time world champions, the Soviet team won first place in the elimination round and, on Sunday, outplayed the Swedes who won the two previous championships.

The decisive game took place at the Vallo Hovin artificial ice field in Oslo and lasted 120 minutes. After a 3-3 draw the teams were given another 30 minutes to play the title out. The Soviet players did so until the champions and won 5-4.

Two goals went from Miroslav Alexander Tsyganov, and Sergei Lomonov of Krasnoyarsk, Nikolai Pashnikov of Chabarovsk and Alexander Rychagov of Corky contributed one goal each.



USSR and Norway in action.

EUROPE NAMES GRANDS

(Continued from page 1)

Took the first place by beating USSR Vladimir Kolin. Pole Zdzislaw Skrzypczak was quite happy to be third in this good and close competition. Last year's champion Aleksander Falejew did not take part because of an injury.

The women's singles were dominated by Kaisa Wilti of the CDR who was keenly challenged by Kira Ivanova of the USSR. Anna Kondrashova did rather modestly and far below her capabilities. She left all the medals untouched. Claudia Loescher of the FRG placed third.

In the pairs Soviet competitors, each with a unique style, took all the three medals. Like last year, the best was Yelena Velova and Oleg Vasilyev of Leningrad.

Polyana Leningraders Larisa Seleznyova and Oleg Makarov, this year's national champions and bronze winners in the last Olympics, were second. They showed considerable skill and elegance.

The bronze went to Voronina Perashina and Mardi Akbarov — and this marks the first success of their renowned coach Irina Rodnina.

The programme concluded with dances' competitions. Natalya Batmalyanova and Andrei Bulik of the USSR outdistanced them all. Their Carmen-Suite to music by Bizet-Schubert was so bright and emotionally charged that it conquered the audience. The dance took several months to polish and a pain-

taking effort from coach Tsylia Taisova, choreographer Svetlana Alexeyeva and noted dancer Irina Gubarevskaya and Stanislav Shleifer who worked with them.

Since the spring of 1977 Natalya and Andrei have danced together bringing such pleasure to their fans and ice-dancing enthusiasts. This time their artistry won seven biggest assessments from the referees and only 3.9 marks. Two years ago they already won the European gold — so now this is their second such win.

Maria Klimova and Sergei Ponomarenko have been dancing rather rapidly their way through the international dancing elite by becoming Olympic prize-winners and now European bronze duet. At the Olympics they danced to music by Kalmar in Göteborg, Martina and Goran Srebecki only three years ago. Last year in London they were second, later they won a prize at the Golden Plateau in Yugoslavia, and in 1983 a bronze medal at Canada Skates. This year they also were rather successful by winning fifth place.

Natalya Lebedeva did something next to impossible by becoming sixth altogether despite the fact that this was her first European championship. Viktor Petrenko was also sixth, a good achievement for last year's junior team competitor. He could have done even better were it not for his nervousness during his free programme.

In the fleet the trophies were also challenged by Karen Barber and Nicky Slater of Great Britain and Petra Born and Reiner Schenborn of West Germany.

In the absence of Olympic and many-time world champions Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean, Karen Barber and Nicky Slater have become the leading British pair. They were ahead of the West Germans until their

THIRD VICTORY FOR CHALLENGER

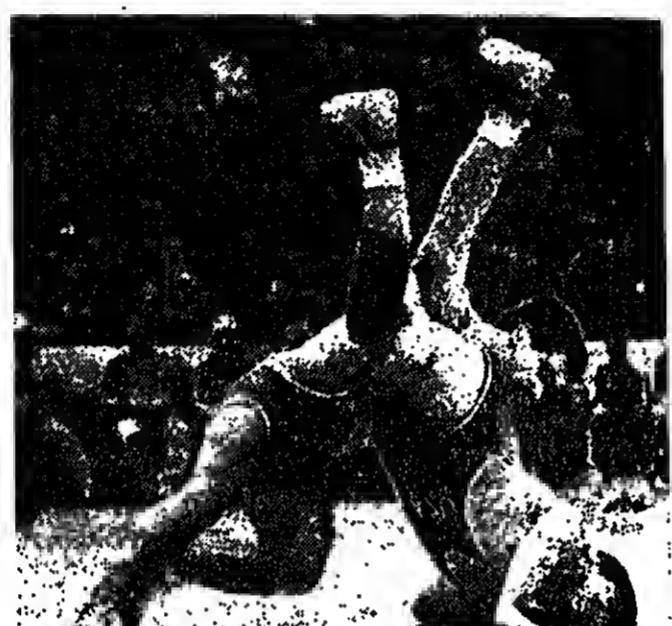
Gari Kasparov who is currently challenging the world chess crown won in his 48th game against Anatoly Karpov, thus narrowing the gap between them to only two points in the longest ever series. The world champion, however, still leads 5-3.

For the fourth time in this series what is known as the Russian game was chosen. The three previous occasions ended in a draw. This time Kasparov playing White steadily had brought a strong pressure to bear in the middle of the game

on the Black King, and the champion had to sacrifice a pawn.

The game was adjourned the next day, and after resumption the challenger won another pawn. Karpov parried rather inventively in defending his pawns offering a very curious sacrifice of a rook but Kasparov realized the trap and reduced the sacrificed rook, depriving Karpov of his last chance to end the game.

Viktor BABIN,
chess observer



The third friendly meet took place in Moscow between Soviet and American free-style wrestlers. The Soviet team won 8-1.

Photo by Sergei Pronov

FRIENDSHIP CUP: TWO WINS

Brothers Nikolai and Igor Bolotin won the individual event and the USSR team topped the standings at the first stage of the Friendship Cup held in Estonia.

The 16 competitors, only from

Finland and Genoa lost to that credit.

YOUNG SPARTAK PLAYERS DO WELL IN ITALY

The Moscow Spartak junior team has won its second game in the international tournament in Italy. Playing in Varese against Milan, they scored a goal and conceded none.

This year's next major event is the world championship which will take place from March 4-10 in Tokyo.

This enabled them to enter the quarterfinals, whatever the result of that last game against Yugoslavia. In addition to Spartak, the 16 competitors, only from

Finland and Genoa lost to that credit.

SHIGERU SO WINS TOKYO MARATHON

Shigeru So, of Japan, has won the traditional Tokyo marathon clocking 2 hr 10 min 32 sec.

Valentin Starikov of the USSR was sixth (2:13:29). Among the best ten were two more Soviet athletes: Pyotr Salykov (eighth, 2:13:51) and Yuri Starikov (tenth, 2:16:52).

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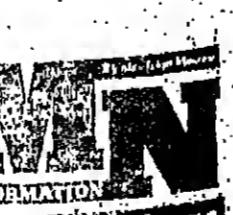
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FOR NORTHERN EUROPE AS NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONE

The Soviet Union is prepared to act as a guarantor of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the North of Europe and to examine the question of taking certain—substantial—measures with respect to its own territory adjacent to the zone to promote its nuclear status.

This was declared by Konstantin Chernenko in his reply to an appeal from the North European public organization "Treaty Now".

Among other things, the reply underlines that the USSR would be ready to discuss with interested parties the question of extending a nuclear-weapon-free status to the Baltic Sea. The Soviet Union does not insist on pre-conditions such as a positive attitude to the nuclear-weapon-free zone on the part of the Western powers, although, certainly, the significance of the creation of such a zone for all the parties would be

more complete should similar obligations be undertaken by NATO.

The organization "Treaty Now" has broad public and political circles in the North European countries, and it consistently comes out against the race in nuclear armaments and in favour of strengthening peace, stability and international cooperation in this region. Giving a positive assessment in their letter of the well-known Soviet position on the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the European North, the leaders of "Treaty Now" requested to know how the Soviet leader how the Soviet Union could exercise a positive influence on the translation of this idea into reality.

Konstantin Chernenko stressed in his reply that the USSR could positively influence the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the North of Europe. He remained in touch with the "Treaty Now" leaders that

the Soviet Union had repeatedly stated it would never use nuclear weapons against the states which neither produce, nor acquire, nor have such weapons on their territories. Specifically, the USSR is ready to undertake not to use nuclear weapons against those North-European states which will become parties to a nuclear-weapon-free zone, that is renounce production, acquisition and deployment of nuclear weapons on their territories. Such a guarantee could be placed either through a multilateral agreement with the participation of the USSR, or by means of bilateral agreements with each of the countries involved.

The creation of such a zone in the European North would open up new possibilities for strengthening trust and reducing tension in Europe and the world as a whole, noted Konstantin Chernenko.

The Arc of Triumph marked the victory in the Patriotic War of 1941-1945. The banner "The Banner of Victory" was erected behind the monument.

VICTORY MONUMENT

A Monument of Victory is being erected on the Poklonnaya Hill in the west of the Soviet capital. Journalists were familiarized with this project at a press conference in Moscow by the leader of the team of designers, First Secretary of the board of the USSR Architects' Union Anatoly Prilyazhny.

Arranged along the sides of the central alley leading to the Palace of Victory are architectural and sculptural compositions representing peculiar landmarks in each vest of the war—main battle and the hero effort. The alley is decorated with a cascade of fountains — 1,418 powerful jets of water or, to be exact, plumes, symbolizing tenacity on each day of the war.

The main point of the complex is the Square of Victors. Its main symbol is the Banner of Victory, which flies over the victorious people. The 72-meter monument is made of red granite. It represents a soldier, a peasant woman, a worker, a pilot, a seaman, a female guerrilla fighter standing beneath a red flag. The monument looks against the background of the white-marbled Palace of Victory with a golden cupola resembling the rising sun. Standing before the Palace are eight multi-story sculptural compositions.

All the work of preparation has today been completed on the Poklonnaya Hill. Piles have been driven into the foundation of the monument. The main construction work is unfolding, and roads are being erected. Donations towards the fund for the erection of this majestic monument are coming from all parts of the country.



Stored in the Hall of Glory of the Palace is the Banner of Victory, encased in a crystal cup. In general, the Palace of Victory is conceived as a museum of unique exhibits. But, apart from home-made war-time souvenirs collected here, will be various works of fine arts, and also documents which tell about the main battles of the war.

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FIDEL CASTRO: SOCIAL CHANGES IN LATIN AMERICA INEVITABLE

Relations with the Soviet Union are as splendid and solid as ever, the Chairman of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, Fidel Castro, said in a recent interview with the American television company PBS. Relations between Cuba and the Soviet Union as well as other socialist countries is a question of our sovereignty and principles. We do not intend to discuss them with the United States.

F. Castro subjected to sharp criticism allegations by Washington strategists of so-called "subversive activities" in Latin America and of "export of revolution" into the region. The cause of the revolution, held F. Castro, are to be looked for in the socio-economic conditions in which the peoples live. This means that Cuba, like other countries in Latin America, is demanding that the United States stop its interference in the domestic affairs of the countries in Central America.

• A participant in a march of protest, which has taken place in Washington, D.C., has been killed during the示威游行.



Lebanon: aggressors leave Salida

Beirut. The first stage of the withdrawal of Israeli troops from South Lebanon is completed. Scores of thousands of Salida residents came to the streets to welcome the country's President Amine Jumayyil, Prime Minister Rachid Karame and members of the Lebanese Government.

Praising the role of the resistance movement in liberating the south of the country, the president said that Salida became a symbol of Lebanon's struggle. He urged the people of south

Lebanon to continue the struggle until the entire country was freed from the Israeli aggressors. Defence minister Adel Ossayan stressed he ordered the regular army to open fire on the invaders if they tried to return to liberated areas.

Normal life has come to Salida. The operation has resumed of the seaport, which during the occupation was repeatedly closed by the invaders and was фактически by the invaders and was фактически closed. The progressive public of the United States is demanding that an end be put to the American interference in the domestic affairs of the countries in Central America.

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FACTS and EVENTS

• At the UN Headquarters a special committee has begun preparing for investigations into the activities of transnational corporations in the South of Africa. The investigations seek an end to the shameful apartheid system and independence for Namibia.

• There have been armed clashes in the area of Khyber between Indian border guards and a group of rebels who crossed the control line separating the part of Jammu and Kashmir occupied by Pakistan. Three rebels were killed during the示威游行.

THE WORLD

GREECE: NO MORE MANOEUVRES

Athens. Greece has demanded that NATO no longer hold military exercises in the area of the Aegean Sea. This demand was made by the Deputy Minister of Greek National Defence Minister of Greece Antonios Drossosyanis in a speech before journalists. He said that demand was made to the American Supreme NATO Allied Commander for Southern Europe Admiral W. Snell, during his recent visit to Athens and had also been communicated in written form to the Supreme Allied Command for Southern Europe in Naples.

A Drossosyanis' agent confirmed that Greek armed forces will not take part in NATO military exercises while frictions remained with Turkey and problems which have arisen in relations with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization have not been resolved. Greece will not participate in the forthcoming manoeuvres scheduled between February 26 and March 13.

WHO OPPOSES THE CREATION OF 'CONSTRUCTIVE ATMOSPHERE'

Hanoi. A representative of the Vietnamese foreign ministry has issued a statement on the conference at ASEAN foreign ministers which recently ended in Bangkok. The communiqué on the results of the meeting, according to the statement, reflects known dangerous attacks on Vietnam and disrupts the goodwill existing among the three countries of Indochina. Moreover, the communiqué urges the West and China to increase military aid to the Pol Pot regime and other Khmer reactionary groups. Such a position only serves to further increase confrontation in Southeast Asia.

Nyerere criticizes USA and South Africa

(Continued from page 1)
ern parts of the People's Republic of Angola (PRA) seized in the course of direct aggression against the PRA.

The authorities in the South African Republic, stressed J. Nyerere, do not fulfil the obligations they have undertaken inside the country, he stressed.



Snake-charmer.

Drawing by Yu. Ivonav

Scargill says be firm

London. As appeal to the workers of the British coal industry to manifest firmness and resolve in the face of coal-tipping attempts by the Conservative government to strangle the national strike of miners has been made by Chairman of the National Union of Mineworkers of Great Britain Arthur Scargill. The Tories, he stressed in a statement published in the "Morning Star", seek to put pressure on us on the working people, to introduce a split in their ranks and in the long run to close down the mines under the pretext of their "non-profitability". The trade union leader pointed out that the National Coal Board and the government standing behind it deliberately foil the possibilities to negotiate the strike on a just and constructive foundation.

The press reports that the National Coal Board has also declined the mediation efforts made by the leadership of the British Trades Union Congress towards resumption of the talks. In view of the emerging situation, the Executive of the National Union of Mineworkers of Great Britain has adopted a decision to convene this week an emergency conference which will discuss the problems linked with the strike.

The aggressive plots by the United States in the basin of the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, says the AASFO statement, are part and parcel of the global imperialist conspiracy whose aim is to suppress the national liberation movement of the people.

FACTS and EVENTS

① The Director of the Institute of Foreign Trade of Mexico Armando Arredondo has spoken in favour of more cooperation between Mexico and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. He was speaking at a seminar, "Trade and Economic Relations With the Socialist Countries of Europe", held as part of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

② The well-known Washington lawyer Mark Lane, the author of books and surveys about the "crime of the century" he reported about the plan of launching the nationwide campaign to attract the attention of the American public to the role of the CIA in the assassination of John Kennedy.

Joint platform for left forces in Mexico

Mexico. Mexican left forces have made an important step towards unity. Leaders of the United Socialist Party of Mexico, the Socialist Popular Party, the Mexican Party of the Working People and the Left Communist and the Socialist Movement Alliance have drawn up a joint platform for campaigning towards the July elections to the Congress Chamber of Deputies.

This programme, which was read out at a press conference here, stresses that the country's democratic forces should stop Washington's attempt to control over the field of its exports. If the USA had agreed such control it would have been forced to it to test and improve its advanced nuclear weapons.

In order to get the new budget through Congress without losing a single cent, the US administration started to blame the USSR with mythical "victorians" of arms control treaties. The intention is to cast a shadow on the forthcoming Geneva talks and place in doubt their value and success. Besides, Washington is lying to escape responsibility for undermining the Soviet-American agreement. This is a far-fetched and the USSR repudiated demands the other side of it.

The Terrestrial 1974 Treaty on Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems. The American programme of "the war", on

which the Pentagon plans to spend over 1,000 billion dollars, calls for the creation of space-based anti-missile systems with space-based elements. The 1972 Treaty directly bars this.

The SALT-2 Treaty, the USA pretended it did not object to limitations on long-range cruise missiles while in reality it was preparing for the current massive deployment of this new type of strategic offensive weapons. The USA agreed not to break the party in the military-strategic field but, in fact, had planned the deployment in Europe of several hundred missiles of strategic designation.

The 1974 Treaty on the Limitation of Underwater Nuclear Weapons Test. This Treaty has not yet been ratified by Washington because it does not want to put into effect a system of control over the field of its exports. If the USA had agreed such control it would have been forced to it to test and improve its advanced nuclear charges.

International accords on chemical weapons. Washington took half a century to ratify the 1925 Geneva protocol banning

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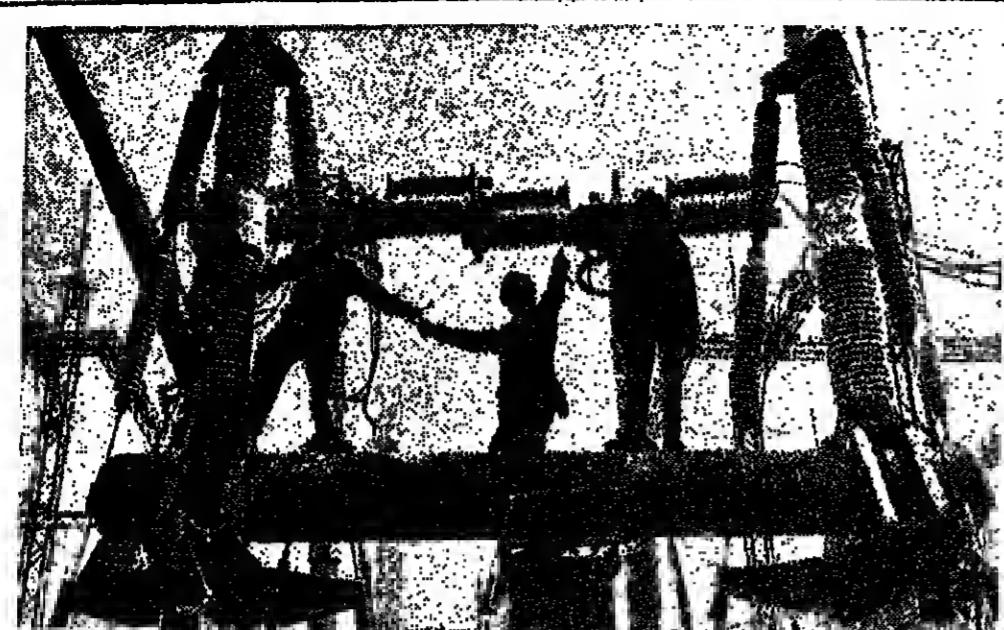
HOME NEWS

Round the Soviet Union

"AKADEMIK KOROLEV" — THE FLAGSHIP OF THE RESEARCH FLEET HAS RETURNED TO VLADIVOSTOK FROM A THREE-MONTH CRUISE OF THE OCEAN. This was the biggest expedition in recent years to study the interaction of the ocean and the atmosphere. Scientists worked in the area of the warm current Curoshio, one of the two most energy-saturated zones of the ocean, where complex global processes of weather formation are taking place.

AN ASTEROID MOVING IN A WIDE CIRCLE BETWEEN THE ORBITS OF MARS AND JUPITER, WAS NAMED RIGA. AFTER THE CAPITAL OF LATVIA. Latvian astronomer M. Drabik calculated the orbit of the celestial body and made the tables of visible positions of the object for the next few years. At his discoverer, the scientist chose the name for the representative of our galaxy and this decision was approved by the International centre of small planets.

IN NAKHODKA, A PORT ON THE PACIFIC, WORK HAS COMPLETED ON A MARINE SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS CENTER. The center is intended to link ships in the Pacific or Indian oceans with subscribers in the USSR. The Nakhodka centre, with its commercial apparatus expected to start in the second half of the year, concludes the global system of marine communications built under the auspices of the International organization which has a membership of 42 countries. The system enhances management and other functions and improves safety at sea.



POWERFUL ELECTRIC RIVERS

In 1984 the USSR produced 1,403,000 million kilowatt-hours of electric energy.

Nevel decided it at that 80 per cent of energy producers are situated in the country's east, while the majority of energy users are European USSR thousands of kilometres away. To convey tremendous amounts of electric energy to European destinations several major super-high-tension electric lines were built operating at a ratio of 300, 750 and 1,150 thousand volts.

Pictured above are assembled two high-voltage circuit breakers at a substation of the Uralbasprom heat-and-power station in Western Siberia. It is from this point that a 1,500 thousand volt DC

line and a 1,150 thousand volt AC line will stretch westwards correspondingly to the country's centre and the Urals, both are the world's most powerful lines.

The USSR extends for 11 time belts. When it is twilight on its western borders, another day is breaking over Sakhalin Island in the east. To run power supplies smoothly a unified power grid was set up in areas of 10 million square kilometres with a population of over 220 million people. Centrally-controlled it effectively uses time differences over the country. This year it will be used to distribute 1,650-1,800 thousand million kilowatt-hours.

Zhinvall hydrostation ready soon

Power equipment for the Zhinvall hydrostation is already being mounted.

Altogether four generating units with a total capacity of 130,000 kilowatts will be mounted there. When they go into operation later this year, it will become possible to stabilize power supply to the mountainous districts of Georgia.

ready soon

The reservoir formed by the dam of the hydroelectric will help irrigate thousands of hectares of arid land of the foothills of the Caucasus. Besides, along the 42 km main water-conduit, Tbilisi (capital of Georgia) will be supplied with more than 15 cu m of drinking water every second.

Another oil field on Caspian shelf

A new oil field is being built on the shelf of the Caspian Sea, off the coast of Azerbaijan, a Transcaucasian republic. A floating drilling platform has arrived at a deposit discovered by means of photographs taken from the Soviet Salyut orbital station. The drillers will have to sink a well at a depth of 5,100 metres. But, thanks to the structure of the

drilling rig, one can drill inclined wells up to 8,000 metres each. The new rig is fitted out with automatic and remote-controlled equipment and rules out atmospheric contamination. Now the oilmen of the Caspian Sea have ten platforms — self-lifting and semi-submerged drilling rigs.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

BOOK FOR SCHOOL

In connection with the school reform, now underway in the country, schools will receive new curricula and schoolbooks. Letters from its readers with thoughts on this subject are published by the newspaper *PRAVDA*.

Perhaps our schoolbooks meet only one side—they are a source or knowledge, writes, among others I. Pugach, worker of secondary education in the city of Kubaniv. But in the classroom there are schoolchildren writing who are not only interested in this or that subject, but also those who are indifferent to it, and those who do not like these subjects for one reason or another. This means that the "source of knowledge" should be interesting for all and accessible to all students.

At present, I believe, it is necessary first of all to set up a team of scientists and specialists on methods, leading educationalists, specialists in general pedagogy and psychology, professional hygiene in order to devise both criteria for textbook evaluation and a comprehensive programme of requirements covering all educational literature, its compilation and experimental testing.

MAN IN A NEW ENVIRONMENT

Nowadays the development of new areas is going on at rapid rates, and whole families move there for permanent residence and work. Soviet anthropologists are studying their, particularly children's, adaptation to new climatic and geographic conditions, writes the magazine *NAUKA I ZHIZN*.

More than 20,000 schoolchildren were examined, among them Russians, Tatars, Uzbeks and Kirghiz. It was found out that children do not influence the development of children when they do not live in extreme conditions. Such conditions, for example, residing in high-mountain districts, are quite often the parents realize that they must be more severe. So, they sharply turn to the methods of bans and punishments. Frequently the reason of such conduct is the inability and unwillingness to encourage skillfully and continuously, which, naturally, calls for more attention and efforts. Such a sparing use of praise is often ineffective to leave unnoticed any, even the most insignificant, but kind and good deed of the child, notes the author.

Both encouragement and punishment, whatever they are, are effective only in case a child is sure that its truth is being dignified.

only affect the organism of children: the growth rate slows down, their general development lags behind.

Soviet anthropologists have studied the peculiarities of over 40 ethnic groups who live in different climatic zones of the Soviet Union. A definite interconnection was revealed between the variation of physiological factors of a given population and the climatic factors of the zone where it lives. Now there are reasons to believe that some peculiarities of the physique, metabolism, proportions of the body can adapt themselves and are a normal biological reaction to the impact of various climatic factors.

This investigation, stresses the magazine, gives a key to the solution of problems relating to the adaptation of various ethnic groups to environmental changes. The materials of the disposal of scientists will make it possible, after their appropriate processing, to outline strictly scientific approaches to vocational orientation and the placing of the population in extreme conditions of the North.

ENCOURAGEMENT OR PUNISHMENT?

If an attempt is ever made to make a list of "encouragement and punishment" will hold a place of honour in it, writes psychologist S. Kovalev in the newspaper *SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA*.

Pampering their child, whether they like it or not, quite often the parents realize that they must be more severe. So, they sharply turn to the methods of bans and punishments. Frequently the reason of such conduct is the inability and unwillingness to encourage skillfully and continuously, which, naturally, calls for more attention and efforts. Such a sparing use of praise is often ineffective to leave unnoticed any, even the most insignificant, but kind and good deed of the child, notes the author.

Both encouragement and punishment, whatever they are, are effective only in case a child is sure that its

"slowing point" is love for him, genuine, serious respect for his personality.

THE 'SNOWMAN' STARS IN FILM

The well-known Soviet film director Alexander Zorich is going to shoot a documentary film about the "snowman". This is certainly not a man, he writes in the newspaper *LESNAYA PROMYSHLENNOST*. The Americans and the English call it "big foot". The Chinese have a name for it, and the Japanese have a name for it, and with us it is called the "snowman". I believe that it exists, this creature.

I have decided to make an investigative film about how men become men, and about our remote ancestors. Up to now it was believed, he continues, that direct ancestors are the Neanderthal man. But in recent years another hypothesis has been developed, that the Neanderthal man suddenly died out like the mammoth or dinosaur died out. And, consequently, man comes from quite a different branch. This branch, it is believed, went parallel with the existence of the Neanderthal man. Could they be perhaps our ancestors? If so, this means that the Neanderthal man went along one line of development and we along another. And the "snowman" perhaps along a third line. But it did not finally succeed in developing itself. We have turned into man, and it has not. That is why it looks half-man, half-human, but walks on two legs like we do.

In my film I intend to show the life of apes, which have much in common with us. I want to show in which way man became man. And only then shall we conduct the analysis and unwillingness to encourage skillfully and continuously, which, naturally, calls for more attention and efforts. Such a sparing use of praise is often ineffective to leave unnoticed any, even the most insignificant, but kind and good deed of the child, notes the author.

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HOME NEWS

Concerns of Latvian fishermen-deputies

On the initiative of the deputy group branches of naval and vocational schools have been set up in Banga (South) cooperative — the village in Soviet Latvia. Those who complete these schools work in crew members of trawlers or cannerys and fish farms.

The deputy group consists of more than 40 fishermen — elected people's representatives in the Supreme Soviet of Latvia, district and village Soviets. The group is headed by Mihails Lumentis, Chairman of the Banga cooperative, deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Republic. By pooling the efforts of everyone and using its extensive powers, the deputy group has done a great deal to improve the working and living conditions of fishermen.

It considered such a law as the reduction of fishermen's earnings in connection with a sharp cut in the catch of sprat, cod and other fish in the Riga Gulf. This measure was justified by the reproductive needs of fish, but, according to the deputies, it must not affect the well-being of cooperative members. This is how the idea of setting up a fish-breeding farm occurred. At a general meeting of fishermen five million rubles were allocated to the purpose. Last year an artificial salmon-breeding plant was built in the cooperative and a fish-breeding farm was set up. Apart from helping the cooperative to increase fish production, it also considerably raises the earnings of fishermen.

Apart from coins, medals were a good addition with interesting stories. Of historic value is the gold medal presented to the Russian tsar Peter the Great in 1717, when he visited the Mint of Paris and dedicated it to this event. About 40 silver medals were made for persons who accompanied the tsar.

Historic interest are the coins that strengthened the economy of the young Soviet state, its international trade contacts as well as modern coins devoted to the Vega-1 and Vega-2 interplanetary flights scheduled to encounter Halley's comet in the spring of 1986.

Exploration of the new deposits will make it possible to annually sell more than 100 million tonnes of mineral water. To retain ecological balance in the deep layers of the Earth where the springs also, as well as the salinity of the water's chemical composition, a system of regulation of their exploitation has been established.

The scientists managed to take the photographs at 2,750 metres above sea level in fine weather, when the distance to

Historic coins

Muscovites and guests of the capital took great interest in the exhibition "International Contacts in the Monuments of Cologne", which recently ended. It was organized by the USSR Bank for Foreign Trade jointly with the Leningrad State Hermitage and the Moscow State History Museum. On display are unique collections of coins showing diverse contacts of the Russian state and the Soviet Union with foreign countries.

The mansion was erected by Arseny Morozov, nephew of count Nikolai Morozov, his patron and millionaire Savva Morozov. Its designer was Viktor Mazyrin. In the spring of 1910, the Soviet Government handed it over to Moscow's Institute and Museum of International Trade and Commerce.

Quite interesting were the golden Russian coins of the 15th century made after "International Trade currencies" of the time — Hungarian ducats and British nobles. Maintaining wide-scale trade contacts, Russia copied the coins of a number of countries. For example, "lobaniks" initiated Dutch ducats and one double-piastre of 1725 bore the signs of the influence of the Swedish mint. The coins with Russian mint marks, especially Chinese bills, are an indication of direct economic contacts. Russian coins made at foreign mints tell of the social and economic ties.

In 1928, the mansion was given to the Japanese Embassy, but was allocated to the British Embassy, at the start of World War II, which set up the editorial office of the paper "The British Ally" there. For some time the Indian Embassy was headquartered there, too. In 1954, the building was placed at the disposal of the All-Union Society of cultural relations with foreign countries, and it was there that the first issues of the "Moscow News" saw the light of day.

Friendship Society was founded in early 1950. The mansion became Friendship House, which has now grown into an international cultural centre.

Places to visit

FRIENDSHIP HOUSE



The concert was 750 million kilometres. The success was also facilitated by the excellent optical properties and qualities of a one-metre telescope made of the Carl Zeiss enterprise in the GDR.

These photographs will help connect the movement of the Vega-1 and Vega-2 interplanetary flights scheduled to encounter Halley's comet in the spring of 1986.

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The survey was conducted by means of space photography from sputniks and other new methods of geological prospecting.

Nature, content and conditions of work. The investigation shows that 60 per cent of the polled materials think they have prestigious and interesting jobs allowing them to put into practice their knowledge and capabilities.

The investigation data also show that the policy of accelerated introduction of all-round mechanization and automation, the development of robot engineering had favourable response. It needs the biological requirements of workers in the culture and content of labour.

As far as working conditions are concerned, the regulations for assembly, the difficulty and harmfulness of jobs allow them to put into practice their knowledge and capabilities.

Half of the polled stated that working conditions had improved over the past few years. At the same time 41 per cent indicated that they remained unchanged and 6 per cent said that these conditions had even deteriorated.

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VIEWPOINT

Labour in the life of Soviet people

By Prof. Ivan LEVKIN, O. Sc. (Philosophy), deputy director of the Institute of Sociological Research

Practically all the people quizzed in the large-scale sociological investigation carried out by our institute (in total at 10,500 people from 28 regions of the USSR) answered that to be happy are peace, harmony in the family, interesting work, health and prosperity.

Among the 15 different forms of activity, to have a family and raise children were considered of being of primary importance. 70 per cent of the polled deemed it "very important", 30 per cent — "important". Their forms of productive activity are as follows:

— 62 per cent classified it as "very important", while 34 per cent thought it "important". Being together with the beloved ones came third, 45 per cent believed this to be "very important", 47 per cent — "important". Then follow cognitive activity and various forms of leisure.

Wages. According to statistics the growth of labour productivity and the effectiveness of social production brings about a rise in the average wages and salaries of all social and professional groups in the USSR practically year after year. Besides, the individual remuneration of the labour input of each worker may, naturally, go up but it may also remain unchanged and even decrease, depending on change of job, place of work, official status and other circumstances. Nevertheless, the sociological poll confirmed the tendency recorded by statistics. Camped on their wages, with they received, say, five years ago, most of the polled (58 per cent) said they were earning more now. About 20 per cent of the polled said that their wages remained the same, and about 11 per cent declared that their had gone down.

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ENTERTAINMENT

The premiere of the film 'Victory'

The film "Victory" is a reproduction of the Soviet and GDR cinematographers, based on the novel of the same name by Alexander Chakovsky. It had its premier at the Central Cinema Club in Moscow.

As books of the film are two events which became major landmarks in postwar history. This is the Potsdam conference of 1945 and the conference on security and cooperation in Europe, held 30 years later in Helsinki.

Cultural cooperation grows

Hungary

Days of Soviet Culture dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and 40th anniversary of the Victory over German fascism will familiarize the Hungarian public with the art of our country.

The Hungarian friends will welcome the Bolshoi ballet company, Leningrad Opera Theatre actors, the Moscow Virtuous Chamber Orchestra, a folk group directed by V. Nazaryan and other Soviet leading art collectives and performers. Numerous exhibitions representing major Soviet museums will be mounted.

In turn, Soviet art lovers will see Budapest ballet and performances by the Vlg Drama Theatre. The USSR will also arrange expositions of Hungarian graphic art and folk crafts. The events are part of the Days of Hungarian Culture to be held in the USSR.

Italy

This year, when progressivism will mark the 40th anniversary of Victory over fascism, Soviet companies will give special performances in Italy; art and photo exhibitions devoted to Victory Day will be arranged.

MENGO IN FRANCE

The guest performances of the Koryak Mengo company have begun in France.

The repertoire of this original choreographic ensemble based on folklore and dance traditions of the native ethnic groups of Kamchatka, are already well known to French audiences. Mengo had already performed in Paris in 1976. This time the



Dance by Mengo.

'PAINTINGS ARE REFLECTIONS OF THE WORLD AND AN ARTIST'S SELF'

"Everyone must have his own Kulikovo battlefield, at least once in his lifetime", said the late Yuri Raksha, well-known Soviet painter, film designer and black-and-white artist. Gravely ill already he stood to his easel day after day for a while year. He died at the age of 43, brush in hand to "his own battlefield", having finished the triptych "Kulikovo Field".

The Kulikovo field is a sacred place for our people. This is where the battle of the Russian troops led by Dmitry Donskoi, the Grand Prince of Moscow, was fought against the Tatars-Mongols in 1380. This is there that the idea and the belief in Russian statehood was firmly established.

Yuri Raksha showed more than the battles on his canvases. He saw his characters at the most dramatic moments — when blessed to the battle, saying farewell to the homeland and saving courage before the battle. The main thing in these paintings, just like in the entire creative work of the artist, are the faces and eyes. There are no faces on icons. These are ordinary Russian people, very much like ourselves, with the same concerns and sorrows about the fate of their Motherland.

Ever since 1960, when the triptych was completed, it is displayed in the Tretyakov Picture Gallery. Now it is one of the exhibits at the annual show of Yuri Raksha's works, called "Art and Nature" at Moscow's exhibition hall, 4 Fezin St.

Among the characters depicted in his paintings are those who built the Magnitogorsk steel plant in the 30s, those who bore the brunt of the war and the home front, who live and work today. Most paintings of Raksha are connected with cinema, which gave a start to his biography as an artist. He devoted 15 years to this work, participated in the production of many films, among them "Desai Uzla", awarded the American Oscar for 1977.

The paintings of Yuri Raksha were displayed in France, Britain, Holland, Japan and other countries.

On display at this exhibition are about 100 works of all genres — painting, book illustrations and black-and-white drawings.

The words once said by Yuri Raksha: "Like a mirror we look into the world and are reflected in it. Paintings are reflections of the world and in each of us, of an artist's self. Therefore in each painting search the painting, search the painter, his presence and reflection — he is there" sound very appealing to future visitors of the exhibition.

Larisa SEDLEISKAYA

"Battlefield of Kulikovo". Fragment of the triptych, "Farewell to the Mitilla", 1960.

GIANNI MORANDI'S PEACE DONATION

Italian singer Gianni Morandi has decided to donate to the Peace Fund the fee for his record soon to be released by the Soviet recording firm Melodia. This is not his first such gesture. During his guest performances in Moscow in 1983 Morandi donated all the returns for his final concert to the Soviet Peace Fund. He was awarded the Fund's medal.

Variety department at musical Institute

A variety department has opened in one of the leading Soviet art colleges — the Moscow Gnessin Musical and Pedagogical Institute.

In 40 years of its existence the Institute traditionally trained musicians and academic teachers. Later, specialists in folk instruments and folk choirs were added, and now — pop performers and leaders of variety musical groups, above all, amateurs.

Pop music has become very widespread in the Soviet Union. Practically each House of Culture and clubs at enterprises, various organizations and educational establishments have amateur musical groups. There are more than 70,000 pop groups in the country, embracing about 700,000 amateur musicians.

WHAT'S ON!

February 10-22

THEATRES

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.), 19 — Molchanov, "Mechanist" (ballet), 20 — Wagner, "Das Rheingold" (opera), 22 — Dargomyzhsky, "The Stone Guest" (opera).

Sianishevsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.), 20 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "May Night" (opera), 21 — Double-bill: Schubert, "Evening Dances" / Khachaturian, "Gayane-Suite" (one-act ballets), 22 — Strauss, "Der Zigeunerbaron" (operetta).

Opera Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.), 19 — Ptitsikov, "Wedding With the General", 21 — Kalman, "The Gypsy Princess", 22 — Kramer, "Catherine".

FILMS

Light, Twinkling in Darkness (Armenian Studio).

About Mikael Nabensyan, famous Armenian poet, publicist, philosopher and literary scholar, who sacrificed



"Recollections of the Maritime Territory. Self-Portrait".

BUSINESS

25 years of cooperation

Havana. Chairman of the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation, Héctor Rodríguez Llorente, has said that the 25 years after the signing in Havana of the first agreements on cooperation between Cuba and the Soviet Union have convincingly proved the durability of friendship between our two countries.

Soviet aid to Cuba is critical in our economic advance, he told the newspaper "Granma". Yet the scale of this aid has more to do with just economic indicators. It has a vast political significance. In its struggle for such important areas as health care and education. This aid has brought into existence industries which were practically absent before the revolution, among them the production of steel, agricultural machinery, equipment for sugar plants, mineral fertilizer, and electronic computers. There is now more bilateral cooperation in metallurgy, oil refining, textiles, mineral prospecting and other areas. A vital aspect of our co-

operation, he further noted, is the training provided by Soviet specialists to thousands of Cubans in various trades.

Over 60 industrial projects have been built or reconstructed, 135 sugar plants modernized, and nearly 140 centres for training national cadres equipped. The projects built with Soviet assistance account for nearly 100 per cent of Cuba's production of steel and rolled metal, sugar-cane harvesters, TV sets and radios, 80 per cent of nitric fertilizer, and nearly half of its electric energy. In the current five-year development plan period Soviet technical assistance to Cuba will grow nearly 1.8

Current trade has already exceeded 7,000 million rubles. Soviet shipments of fuel, raw materials, machines and equipment satisfy the requirements of most Cuban industries. At the same time Cuban exports to the USSR, primarily of sugar which account for over half the total Soviet sugar imports, are growing. On balance, over the quarter of a century bilateral trade reached nearly 50,000 million rubles.

GREAT OPPORTUNITIES

A delegation of Canadian businessmen visited Moscow to discuss prospects for further development of business relations in the field of agriculture with their Soviet trading partners.

Openings for extended bilateral cooperation were analyzed during the talks between Flexi-Coll Ltd. of Saskatchewan, Canada, and Soviet foreign trade organizations, said Al. T. Setler, senior engineer of the company's R & D department. Recently, we completed the implementation of the first license agreement with the USSR. The Soviet side now has the right to produce the so-called System-95: a combination harrow for pre-sowing hoeing and alternative compaction of soil.

In the past, Rowntree Farms, one of the major privately-owned cattle-breeding firms in Canada, used to deliver pedigree cattle to the USSR. In December, we handed over in our Soviet partners the first batch of deep-freeze embryos intended for non-surgical implantation, the firm's owners Don and Tom Rowntree said. Rowntree Farms exports pedigree cattle and embryos to 26 countries. We addressed the Soviet side with the suggestion of signing a long-term cooperation agreement, under which we could carry out active exchange of information, experience, and expertise. Rowntree Farms also proposes to consider the question of concluding joint research and experiments in the field of cattle-breeding. Of course, Soviet technology is of great interest to us, too.

The company has purchased

equipment for the production of various components of agricultural machinery from the Soviet Union. Besides, Flexi-Coll seeks to import parts and assemblies from the Soviet Union, which have been so far purchased from the United States.

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The representation of our institute, he noted, has been functioning in Moscow for more than 20 years maintaining relations with many Soviet organizations. The Institute gives much consideration to the participation of Italian firms and companies in international exhibitions and fairs, arranged in various cities of the Soviet Union. The activity of mixed working groups on scientific and technical cooperation in various spheres of mutual interest has been noticeably stimulated of late with its direct participation.

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WEATHER

February 19-22

Snow, blizzards, clear spells. Wind NNE and E, 7-12 mph. Temperatures: -10° to 0°C.

The coldest ever February 19 was in 1900 — minus 40.3°C.

TRANSPORT HOURS

Metro 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Trolleybuses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 4 kopeks. Buses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Trams 5:30 a.m. to 1:30 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks. Taxis 24-hour service. Twinty kopeks on the meter. Taxis 24-hour service. Twinty kopeks on the meter. Ordering a taxi 24-hour service. Telephone 225-00-00. Communal cars (over 40 routes) 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. Fare 15 kopeks.

SOVIET RAIL IN 1985

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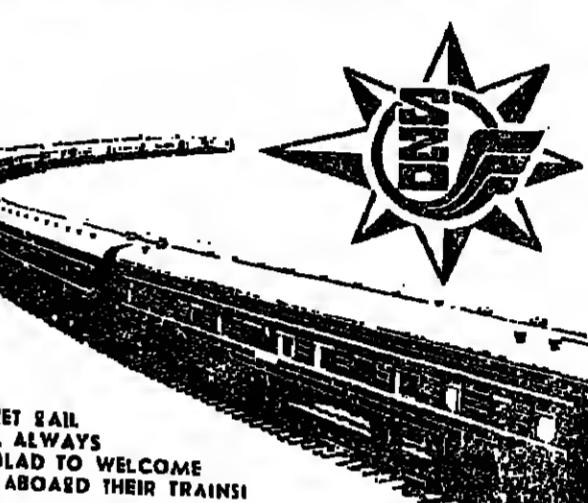
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TRAVEL THE CHEAP WAY BY TRAIN!

For further information on Soviet sleeping-car services, please contact your nearest travel agent or tourist office.



Contacts and contracts

About 11,000 Lada cars will be delivered in 1985 from the USSR to Finland under the contract of V/O Aviaexport and the Finnish joint-stock company Kometra. The same number of cars were bought by the inhabitants of Finland in 1984.

By order of V/O Prommashimport, the Swedish company Sunds delibrator, will supply the USSR with a complete transfer line for the production of chemical and thermo-mechanical mass used for manufacturing newsprint.

In agreement with V/O Prommashimport, the Austrian company Foll will supply the USSR with 26 million rubles worth of equipment for the production of packaging paper for toothpicks.

About 5,000 Soviet machine tools will be delivered to the USSR from Hungary under the contract of V/O Aviaexport and the Hungarian foreign trade enterprise Hungrolex. Among the supplies are fabrics for women's street clothes, men's shirts, fabrics made of artificial silk and decorative fabrics.

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More than 6,000 Soviet machine tools operate at the enterprises of Yugoslavia. The supplies consist of metal-cutting numerical-controlled lathes, as well as tools. The USSR will import from Yugoslavia universal and special machine tools, especially for motor car works.

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Soviet metro car-makers design export variants with an eye to maintenance requirements and taste of the customers. This applies not just to the trolleybus which was adapted to the standard (narrower) West European gauge, but also to exterior design of the cars. Prague residents prefer silver cars with red doors, while their Budapest counterparts are addicted to light-blue doors. Soviet metro cars are also blue but have wide white bands.

Metro-car manufacturer Mytishchi is now increasingly a joint venture in which the role of Czechoslovak and Hungarian specialists in car design is constantly growing. Many important train assemblies, interior fittings and high-resistance elements are provided by these nations.

At present the Mytishchi plant is developing advanced "I" series cars for speeds up to one hundred km/h. They are roomier than the present ones, lighter, more economical, and more comfortable.

Anne PUPTCHEVA.



The first Soviet metro train was built at the Mytishchi engineering plant (Mytishchi is an old Moscow suburb) in 1935. Today, cars built there